tears." He speaks highly of the coolness courage

and firmness of Mr. Schnyler, whose report on these

occurrences will be looked for with auxious interest.

Mr. Baring, the representative of the British Gov-

Embassy at Constantinople. The Daily News has al-

zouks is thoroughly exploded by both Mr. Mac-

Gahan and the Constantinople correspondent. The

former points to numerous instances of outrage by

the Tuckish regular troops, and gives cases in which

men have been promoted and rewarded for what is

CONSUL-GENERAL SCHUYLER'S REPORT.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES DESCRIBED-THE BUL-

GARIAN PEOPLE VINDICATED.

Landon Daily News has sent to that journal the pre-liminary report of Mr. Schnyler, the American Consul-

General, to the Hon. Horace Maynard, the American

Minister, resident in Constantinople. "Mr. Schuyler is

still," he writes, "in the rayaxed district, and is doing his

work thoroughly. Mr. Baring rejurned yesterday to

the capital. Mr. Schuyler left Constantinople at the

same time as Mr. Baring. I venture to predict that his final report will give a greater number

of burnt villages, of murdered inhabitants, of violated

wemen and children than I have submitted to your rest-

ers. As I have said persistently throughout, the evidence

has shown that I have underestimated the deviity

which Europe has allowed to go on for the last two

mentlis. Every Englishman, permit me to add, must

feel grateful to the American Minister and Consti-Gen

eral for the service they are rendering to humanity in

pursuing, in fearless and independent fashion, and solely

Mr. Schuyler's report is a long document, recounting the circumstances attending the Eulgariae messacres. Be shows that a large number of villages were burned

and their people massacred. The following are some of

the village notable Trandafil was spitted on a pike and tnen ronsted, and where he is now burled; there was a foul hole full of decomposing bodies, here a mill-diam flited with swollen corpses; here the school-house, where 200 women and califera who had taken refuge there were burned alive, and here the churen and churchyard, where tully a thousand hardecayed forms were still to be seen, tilling the inclosure in a neap several feet bigh arms, feet, and heads protuding from the stones which had valuity been thrown there to hide them, and poisoning all the sir.

Since my visit, by orders of the Matessarif, the Kaimasam of Tatar Bazardpik was sent to Batak with some lime to aid in the decomposition of the badies and to prevent a pestitione.

cent a pestilence.

Ahmed Aga, who commanded at the massacre, has been decorated and promoted to the rank of Yuz-bashi.

Regarding the defense set up by the Turks, Mr. Schuy

These atrocities were clearly unnecessary for the say

pression of the insurrection, for it was an insignifican rebellion at the best, and the villagers generally surrec-dered at the first summons. No can they be justified be the state of panic, which was over before the troops as out on the compation. An attempt, however, has bee made—and not by Tarks alone—to defend and to palliat

ACTION IN ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE INDIGNANT-STRONG RESOLU-

TIONS ADOLTED AT BLACKHEATH.

The Right Hon. William Edward Forster

(Liberal), member of Parliament for Bradford, has gone

to Bulgaria to visit the scenes of the Tarkish atrocaties.

London, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1876.

ler says:

the atrocities he describes :

in the interests of aumanity, this terrible investigation.

The Constantinople correspondent of The

called their zeal in crushing the Bulgarian rising.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

END OF THE CANVASS.

ECREASE OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE BY EMIGRA-TION-A SKILLFUL AND VIGOROUS CANVASS BY BOTH PARTIES-THE PROBABLE REPUBLICAN

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PORILAND, Me., Sept. 9 .- The Republican maferity in this State, next Monday, will not be as great as it was in 1872. The total vote polled will be a large one, probably between 125,000 and 130,000, if the day should be pleasant, and Gov. Connor will certainly be reclected; but it will be idle for the Republicans in other parts of the country to expect Maine to roll up one of its old-time majorities, for that will be impossible. The voters are not here. If the majority is as great as it was last year-and I have no doubt that it will be twice as large-the Republicans of this State ought to be congratulated for their success and to receive full credit for the carnest, faithful work they have performed. It would have been easy for them to have losi this State this year, and this should be remembered when the returns, next Monday evening, show a less favorable result for the Republican party than they have been accustomed to show in Presidential

But the apparent gains which the Democrats may make will not indicate any actual change in the political views of the people. Mame voters are not open to conviction," and a political conversion is a care event. & hot, sharp campaign changes very few votes; it simply arouses men from their apathy, and brings them out to the polls. The change in the relative strength of parties in this State which has been apparent in the election returns of the past few years, and which will probably be the distinctive feature of those of next Monday, is therefore a permaneat one, caused by a change in the character of the population, and, in the ordinary course of events, is likely in a few years to make the strength of the two parties so nearly equal that Maine will be a doubtful State like New-Hampshire and Connecticut; then the prize of a political campaign here will not be a large majority, but a majority of any kind.

The population of this State is not increasing. I doubt if the number of voters here is as great as it was four years ago. Thousands of young men born and reared in Maine, and who by education and association are Republicans, leave the State, on becoming of age, to seek their fortunes in the large cities or the great West. Their places in the popul lation are partially filled by persons of foreign birth by whom every year a larger and larger pereentage of the unskilled labor in New-England is performed; but from this latter class the Republi can party gets very few recruits. For these reason I said that the voters who formerly made it an easy thing for Maine to give the Republican candidates from 15,000 to 20,000 majority in a Presidential year are no longer here. Every year the number of old men among the Republican voters is prepor-tionately greater. This fact has been noticed by the tempaign orators who have addressed large meetng this Fall, and so marked have these changes ocen in the last eight years that to secure a majority st 10,000 next Monday has required as much effort m the part of the Republicans as to elect Gov. Chamberlain in 1868 by nearly 20,000.

The campaign this year has been conducted with emarkable vigor and skill by both parties. On the surface it has been short. The first Republican mass meeting was held less than four weeks ago, and the actual work of areusing the people by speeches and demonstrations has all been done in a out three weeks. It has been thoroughly done, too, on the Republican side, for every section of the State has been reached and almost every voter has had an opportunity to hear the questions at issue publicly discussed. The Democrata did not begin to hold pullic meetings until after the Republicans had oc cupied the whole field, and even then they sent out only two or three orators, and assigned them to but a few prominent points. I believe that the State Committee did not originally intend to hold any meetings, except such as might be provided for by local committees at flag-raisings and the like, but it was found necessary to "rally" their forces at a few points in order to keep up the morale of their

The attendance at the meetings held by both par ties and the behavior of the people who have composed the antiences have given evidence of an unusual popular interest in the political questions of the day. There are fewer people in New-England than in other sections of the country who are in the habit of giving their time and attention to the pur suit of politics, and one misses here that demonstra-tive spirit which in the South, and to a less extent in the West, causes the discussion of political quetions to absorb all other topics of conversation is the hotels, on railroad trains, and at all public place flocked to the meetings this Fall have been unprocedented for Maine. I don't think the Republican have held an outdoor mass meeting at which th andience has not been as large as one man's voice could conveniently reach, and those who have speken in halls and churches say that in very few instances have rooms been found large enough to hold the people who desired to hear. The Demo tratic meetings have been equally successful. It is the testimous of observing Republicans in the cities I have visited that their opponents never got to gether a crowd to hear speeches as easily as they have done this year.

But aside from arousing the interest of the people

in the campaign, and presenting to them the ques tions which are at issue, the most effective work, and that which will show the largest results at the polls, has been done quietly through careful organi zation in all the towns, and by personal effort with doubtful or hesitating voters. It is impossible to say by which party this work has been most thoroughly done. The Republicane, profiting by the lesson th Democrats gave them last year, began their work early last Winter. The first thing done was, by correspondence with all the town committees, to make As perfect a list as possible of all the doubtful voters to the State. To these men carefully selected documents were mailed from Washington during the ses sion of Congress, the object being to sow the Repub lican seed in advance. This, to say the least, was shrewder than the distribution in Vermont during the brief campaign there, of 20,000 or 30,000 cam paign documents, sent chiefly to Republicans, who were sure to vote the Republican ticket without any persuading. The actual organization of the Republican voters in the State began some weeks before the public demonstrations, and has been very thorough, though probably no more so than on former occasions. Provision has been made for getting home absent voters, and for carrying to the polls early in the day sick and disabled men and those who live at

The Democratic organization is far more perfect this year than it ever has been before. The work Interval since the last election, so that at the start the Democrats had less to do to get their forces well in hand than the Republicans. The Democratic voters, too, are more easily organized than these of their opponents. While it is impossible to know much about the details of this work, it is, I think safe to predict that it will bring to the polls a larger Democratic vote than any that has been polled in the Seate in the last eight years.

Each party has made a canvass of the State, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to treat of here. The most hopeful Republicans estimate Gov. Conner's majority next Monday, with favorable Weather, at 12,000, while others will be satisfied if it is 10,000. The Democrats do not publicly give up the State, but privately concede to the Republicans about their majority of last year (3,872), or perhaps | Eric Hallway Company after it became embarrane a, and

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1876.

tried integrity and skillful financial management was needed to protect its interests. His first step was to provide means to pay the 8,000 employes of the road, many of whem were menths behind on their wages, and suffering in consequence.

REVISED FIGURES FROM VERMONT. Boston, Sept. 10 .- A carefully-revised summary of the vote for Governor in Vermont gives Horace Fairbanks (Rep.) a majority of 23,732 over Wm. H. H. Bingham (Den.) The Lower House of the Legislature is divided as follows, excluding four towns in which there was no choice: Republicans, 207; Demo-erats, 31; Republican majority, 176; Republican majority in 1875, 110. The Senate is unanimously Re-publican. In the 196 towns, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor leads his ticket by 332 votes.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 10 .- A Hayes and Wheeler neeting in the Seventeenth Ward, at Cross Street Markethouse, was broken up on Friday night by rough men who have been notorious characters. Several shots were fired, and one man named William Henry was shot in the hip, but not dangeriously wounded. Mr. C. Irving Ditty. who was addressing the audience at the moment of outbreak, was budly besten about the head and face.

NOMINATIONS TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY. The following nominations to the Assembly

have been made in this state: District. Ist Onondaga. Politics. Thomas G. Alvord. Republican. Republican. Republican. Prohibition. Hd Onondaga, Hld Onondaga, Suffolk, Edwin F. Squiers. * Renominated.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 10 .- The Hon. DeWitt ternech, says he is not, and cannot be, a candidate for Governor betero the Saratoga Contention on Wednesday next.

NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS The latest nominations to the XLVth Congress are given below:

District.

Ist New York.

XVIIIth Pensylvania.

Naminee.

Rev. B. J. Rev. Prohibition.

Republican.

GEN. BANKS CONSENTS. Boston, Sept. 10.-Gen. N. P. Banks has assemed to be the Republican candidate for reflection Congress from the Vth District.

FATAL FALL OF A CAMPAIGN POLE. CINCINNATI, Sept. 10 .- While the Republicans of Lancaster were raising a pole last evening 250 feet bigh, it fell, killing Charles Drinkle, George Fink, and Charles Huffman. Several others were wounded.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

A DANGEROUS FIRE. THREE ACRES OF BUILDINGS OPPOSITE THE EXHIBI-

TION GROUNDS BURNED. Philadelphia, Sept. 10.-At 412 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Murphy's oyster saloon on Elm-ave., opposite the Main Exhibition Building, and before it could be extinguished it communicated to and destroyed neighboring property to the value of about \$80,000. The flames spread east, west, and south, consuming the entire lot of buildings on Elicave, from the Transcontinental Hotel to the Ross House, about 20 in all, including several variety shows, beer gardens, restaurants, &c. Tiree acres were burned over. The wildest excitement prevailed both inside and outside of the Centennial grounds. People flocked to the scene of the fire by thousands, and it is estimated that there were at least 60,900 persons in the immediate vicinity.

During the excitement attending the fire, quite gnic occurred among the visitors in several portions of the Main Building, upon the apprehension that the structure was on fire. The heat from the blazing flames across the street having become so intense as to scorch the paint upon the turnstiles namediately facing the confingration, a section of hose from one of the engines of the Centennial Fire Department was put in operation, and a stream of water kept constantly playing upor the more expessed portions of the exterior of the Main Bailding. The precaution having been taken to close all the doors along the Elm-ave, side of the building, the visitors were prevented from crowding upon and interfering with the firemen, and obliged to find egress in other directions.

DELEGATION OF GERMAN WORKMEN. THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE CITY-THE NAMES AND C CUPATIONS.

The steamer Mosel, which arrived in this city on Sunday morning, brought a delegation of workmen, members of the Berlin Central Bureau for the Ben

ist. boots &c. o. Schneider, draughtsman, or boots &c. o. Schneider, draughtsman, or Julius Schreiner, sculptor, b. oswald Strasser, engineer, id. Carl Stricted, technicist, Max Unger of Polytech, Acadtech eng, Berlia.

The delegation was received by William Steinway of this city and Carl Buscher and F. C. Mende of the Rece; Parks, returned for dinner to the hotel, and afterward passed the evening at Glimore's Garden. The delegation will be in this country four weeks—two weeks in Philadelphia and two weeks in this city and vicinity. They will issue this city for Pailadelphia this morning. It was their intention to spend a day or two here at this time, but the Mosel, detained by fors, did not reach New-York on Saturday as usual, and as all arrangements for their reception in Philadelphia to-day had been completed, it was thought best to insten on a that city. After having been formaily received in Philadelphia, tiddelegation will be entertained by a committee of the Technical Society, and cach workman will be introduced into his particular department by some American specialist in his own trade. After spending two weeks in Philadelphia, in the course of which William Steinway, at his own expense, will take them on an excursion up the Hudson and to Ningara Falls, they will return to New-York.

CENTENNIAL ITEMS-GOV. TILDEN. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.-An address on the history and progress of Texas will be delivered to morrow at 3 o'clock in the Judges' Hall, Exhibition

Grounds, by Gen. Hubbard of that State. The National Agricultural Congress will meet in the Judges' Hail on Tuesday for a three days' session. Gov. Tilden of New-York will visit the Exhabition the 21st inst., and remain till the 23st information this effect having been received on Saturday by M McElrath, in charge of the New-York State headquarters During his visit a public reception will be given by the Governor at the State building in connection with the special contenuial jubilee of the citizens of New-York.

SATURDAY A GREAT DAY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—At the Exhibition yesteriny the cash admissions are estimated at 104,000. Probably there were 12,000 free admissions.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.-Commodore Garrison.

who was serenaded last might, stated that under the nev

been applied for, the Missouri Pacific will be run entire zation will be made on a basis of \$800,000 paid up stock. This money is all to be expended in the purchase of sice

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Jelin Cunning delegates were convinced that he was the man to lead

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10.—The total interments the party to victory. He was the Democratic condulate perty to victory. restorday were 12, of watch 10 were of yellow fever.

Sr. PAUL, Minu., Sept. 10.—The Northfield robbers

are supposed to be corrated in the timber near Lake Elplan.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—A family of Swedes, consisting of a man, his wife, and a small child were found dead yearday in an old floore, two miles from Sedalla, Mo. Knoxyller, Tenn., Sept. 10.—One span of the

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—On Thursday, in the town at withington, two young girls, Roole Green, age 14, and her companion, Miss Sturtle 3, age 17, took atrychnine with suicleal intent. Miss Green died in four hours.

THE MOSLEM MISDEEDS DENOUNCED. POPULAR UPRISING IN ENGLAND-ABLE REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SCHUYLER -- EXPLANATIONS

Intense excitement has been created in Great its cruelties. Ex-Premier Gladstone made an able outrages.

EARL RUSSELL CHAMPIONS THE OPPRESSED-MORE BARBARCTIES IN BULGARIA RECOUNTED-SHOCK-ING ATROCITIES REVEALED BY MR. MACGAHAN AND MR. SCHUYLER-THE BRITISH EMBASSA-

fluence of the Great Powers in the cause of peace, and the terms of a cessation of hostilities remain the only question to be discussed. There are, however, many contingencies more unlikely than that fresh complications will arise in the course of these negotiations. It may even be, in the present temper of both parties to the combat, that the hostilities may be renewed. The Servians hardly know their true position. Tchernayeff has systematically reporsented their defeats as successes. The Servians may have made some detailed points in the straggle, but the general bearing of the war has been against them from the first. It originated as a war of aggression, but speedily became a war of defense; yet withal their commander contrived to make a large number of his countrymen believe that he was at all events on equal terms with the Turks. Of course all this will make it a work of great difficulty to appeare the war party, which is still strong in Servia, and who will naturally resent to the attermost any onerous tesms of peace. The position is even to-day a little complicated by the and Tehermayeff reports a "great victory" over the right wing of the Turkish army, while on the other hand the Turkish accounts show that they are gradually enviroing Alexinatz, and that they will shortly begin to bombard the place. Of course no one believes Tehermayeff's reports or accepts his views of the situation, but in Servia it is different; and if the Turkis are not disposed to accept the status quounts believe in exactly the light that Prince Milan intends, he will find a good deal of difficulty in persuading his people to submit to any modifications when they are led to believe that he voluntarily gave up a war in which he was fast becoming the victor. It is of course rather early to begin to discuss the terms of peace, as aeither has as yet scarcely binted at woat it will demand. The English journals, however, to-day do discuss them somewhat freely. It is pretty generally assumed that in spite of the Servian defeat the Powers will insist on the abrogation of Turkish role in Servia in whatever form it may take, and that any proposal for the occupation of Servian fortifications by Turkish troops will not be allowed. On the other large and best houses, were chieff; regular troops, together with Rashd-Bazouths, on the altery expectation on the part of the intendence of May. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. May of the inhabitants fled, but after a chief to opposition on the part of the intendence in submit and the opposition on the part of the intendence in submit and the others about 3,600 were massacred, the inhabitants fled, but after a chief to one was taken. Many of the inhabitants also the town of Panagaroshia, and the others are inhabitants and the after the measurement of the inhabitants of which may be obtained to the about and their character chitation of a said of the chief the measurement of the inhabitants of a said of the chief the part of the attention of t fact that the fighting before Alexinatz continues,

by Turkish treops will not be allowed. On the other hand it is also assumed that the Turkish Government will not insist upon the deposition of Prince Milan. It is not improbable that the tribute to the Porte may be increased by way of war indemnity and that the Porte will demand a reduction of the Servian army. Any annexation of Servian terretory is freated as out of the question. Were it not for the fear of Russian interposition in behalf of the Slaves the Turks would come off very badly indeed in regard to this settlement. The exposure of their doings in Bulgaria, which it is mild to term "fiendish atrocities," has not been without its effect in guiding public opinion. The Turk has daily fewer friends and more determined fees. Were it not for certain influences, small though potent, I could almost incrine England joining hands with Russia and driving the Turks into Asia. Lord Russell for once represents a very large section of opinion when

'Turkish tyranny" in Europe, and says: "Leare not whether Russians, Austrians, Germans, or Italians succeed the Turks, England will only re quire to have the passage into the Black Sea free to Odessa and Varna open." As it is, the Porte certainly will not command the terms which a victor under ordinary circumstances could command from

a vanquished foe. The letter from Mr. MacGahan, The Daily News special commissioner in Bulgaria, amplifying the details of his telegram of the 2d of August, from Philippopolis, has been followed by another dis patch, dated Aug. 10, which The Daily News pubdies to-day. This dispatch is but a continuation of the terrible catalogue of barbarities foreshadowed y the telegram, and detailed in the other letter. It is taken up in great part by a description of a remarkable and accomplished Bulgarian girl whom the Turks had imprisoned at Philippopolis as an insurrectionary leader, a sort of modern Jean d'Arc, when in reality she had done little more than to work with ner needle a small flag which had been made use o

by some of the leaders to arouse the feelings of the people. Mr. Schuyler procured her liberty by his affinence, but not before she had been in prison for two months, scantily elad, and fed on bread and water, and previously suffered every indignity and outrage that a cowardly, brutal soldiery could think of. The story of this poor girl-Raika, as she is alled-is one of almost indescribable sadess, but it is a mere nothing compared with some of the other incidents narrated. Cases of entrage and violence upon women, and the surrounding circumstances of these cases—some of them committed in the public streets -are described with the boldness of a man who is determined that the world shall know the truth, but who yet feels constrained to say by way of apology that he does not write for young girls and children but for men and women. "If I tell what I have seen and heard," he says, "it is because I want the people of England to understand what these Turks are; and if we are to go on bolstering up this tottering despotism, if we are to go on carrying this loathsome vice-stricken leper about on our shoulders, let us do it with open eyes and a knowledge of the facts; let us see the hi leons things we are carrying." The struggle between the representatives of The Daily News in Turkey and the British Embassy at Constantinople naturally enough waxes warm when Sir

Lord Derby will receive a deputation on Monday on the Eastern question. This is supposed to mean that the Government will take an opportunity of answering the criticisms made on their policy. water upon these accounts in his dispatches, and on Blackheath this afternoon on the Eastern question mildly informs the British Foreign Office that "no The weather was unfavorable, a heavy rain falling, but in spite of this a crowd of people estimated to number 12,000 assembled to hear the ex-Prime Minister, and gave him an enthusiastic reception.

Resolutions expr saive of the sense of the meeting at the Turkish atrocities were passed. There was some dissent from a section of the audience which considered that the resolutions did not express sufficient indignation

at the proceedings of the Turks.

Mr. Gladstone in his address said that throughout his ex perience he had never witnessed a movement to compara with that which had arisen during the last two weeks throughout England concerning the atroctics. Mr. Schayler's report, as coming from a representative of a nation the inhabitants of which we rejoice to call breinren, and from one whose personal character and trustworthiness he had taken pains to ascertain, had proced a most marked impression in his mind, and e acod him that he could no longer bear the responsi inced him that as each y of remaining silent.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to show that the Turkish

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to show that the Turkish THE CAPTURE OF TWEED.

rage that can only find vent in pitying, useless THE PRISONERS CLOSELY GUARDED. THE SURRENDER OF TWEED ASKED BY THE SECRE-TARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION-THE SPAN-

> LONDON, Sept. 10, 1876. In response to a request for a repetition, Reuter's agent at Madrid reports verbatim the news of the arrest of Tweed, adding that the prisoners are closely guarded at Vigo by the military authorities. The first Sceretary of the American Legation has requested the extradition of Tweed, and he will conecquently be handed over to the American author-

ISH GOVERNMENT WILLING TO HAND HIM OVER.

TWEED TO BE SURRENDERED.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 11, 1876. A special dispatch from Burgos to The Daily News states that Tweed was arrested at Pontevedra, where he landed from the sailing vessel in he escaped from Cuba. Mr. Adee, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, in the absence of Minister Cashing, has visited the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at La Granja, and arranged for the surrender of the prisoner to the American Government. The Spanish authorities had been informed of Tweed's sailing for Spain, and preparations had been made for his arrest long before his arrival.

The port of Pontevedra is 13 miles north-east of Vigo, where Tweed was first reported to have been arrested.

TWEED'S DETENTION REQUESTED. NO INTIMATION OF HIS CAPTURE RECEIVED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT-HIS SURRENDER PROBA-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- No information has yet reached the State Department regarding the alleged perest of Tweed in Spain. It is undoubtedly the fact that a request was made for his arrest, and the of leials believe that he will be delivered if ever captured in Spain in return for similar actions on the part of our Government at various times, and especially in the case of Arguelles in 1964. Arguelles was a Spanish officer on cuty in Cuba, and having captured a cargo of slaves which had been brought from Africa, was supposed to have f cell them in accordance with the law; he however had sent them to the laterior, where they were sold, and Arguelles escaped to New-York with the proceeds. On his return to Cuba he was convicted of the offense and executed.

THE FUGITIVE'S PLIGHT. TWEED LEAVES CUBA FOR SPAIN-THE SPANISH AU-THORITIES APPRISED OF HIS DEPARTURE.

Madrid and London telegrams were pubished yesterday by The Herald giving details of Tweed's capture. According to these dispatches it was asser-tained last July that Tweed was in Santiago do Cuba, having pussed there from Havana. Gen. Jovellar was applied to by the American Consulto have Tweed secured and sent to the United States. Gen. Jovellar was paite willing, even in the absence of an extradition treaty, to obline the American Government, in return for their courtesy in the Arguelles case some years ago Tweed, however, was apprised in Santiago of his impending dauger and sailed for Vigo. Spain, on July 27, on board the sailing wessel Carmen. Mr. Cushing thereupon notified the Spanish Covernment of the fact and found them willing to arrest Twood and return him to Caba, or deliver him up to the Spanish Government to seems Two d's arrest in any port of Spain or on any coast thee by which he migat expecially those of Vico and the Gallelan coast. On September 6, after a long passage of forty-one days, the Carmon hove in sight off Vigo, and was tancedimely bearded by the Governor of Pantovedria. The Covern r as once recognized Tweed from photographs which he had and in his passastion for some time previous to the activat of the tagitive. Tweed was entered on the chip's papers under the name of Secon, and was accompanied by a mon giving his name as william Hunt, who is said to be his acptiew. Both were mained in the chip's papers under the chiphon, under a strong giard, but ware subsequently transferred by order to a fortress in Vigo under the command of the Caphanations and.

The prisoners are to be sent from Commun to Havama by the Spatish steamer leaving on the 21st. On their arrival in Havama they will be handed over to the American authorities. Their baggage has been scaled, and goes with them.

Shorld Comer, on Satorday, in reply to inquiries of a Trim Sir reporter, said that he had no faile in the telegraphic dispatch received from Louden that William at, Tweed had been captured in Spain. He believed that Tweed was in histing in this city or its vicinity, and he had no reason to think otherwise. Shorld Comer added that he was spending faired among a tria vicinity, and he had no reason to think otherwise. Shorld Comer added that he was spending faired among a fine hoped to be successful. especially those of Vico and the Galician count. On Sep-

BLOOMINGTON'S NEW HONORS.

THE NEW WINDS THE DESCRIPTION AND RECOURSE

TIONS OF SENATOR WRIGHT. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 19 .- This little town has just become a city, the first mayor, Cares W. Henderson, having been elected this last week. The matority of Mr. Henderson, who was the Republican number

The City of Bloomington' derives its importance from being the scat of the State University. The forty-minth year of this institution began on the 7th inst., with large accession of students. The year 1875-6, the Pres under President Moss, was highly successful. The faculty, exclusive of the departments of law and medieine, number 12 professors. The Geological Cabinat of the University is one of the best in the country, contain ing about \$5,000 specimens. Some of the fossils in this collection are valuable, such as the Ichthysoscurus—said

collection are valuable, such as the Ichthysoscarus—said to be the largest yet found—the furtles from Nebrasha, and the Megalouyx from Henderson, Kv. The caldaly was purchased by the trustees of the State University from the heirs of the late Dr. David Date Owen of New-Harmony, Ind.

Bloomington has produced four Governors, one of whem was the late Joseph A. Wright, who, after filling the Gubernatorial Chair of Iadiana, was appointed to represent our Government at the Court of Berlin. The early struggles of Gov. Wright are well remembered. When the county court-house was building here he was employed to carry bricks at 3/2 cents per day, and when afterward he became a stadent in the State University, he accepted the appointment of jankor to enable him to meet his necessary expenses. The following extract is from the minutes of the Board of Trustees in regard to the compensation granted to Mr. Wright, the subsequent Governor, foreign Minister, and United States Senator: "Resolved, That Joseph A. Wright be allowed, for ringing the bed, making ares, &c., in the college building during the last session of the States Senators and united Senimary, the sum of \$16.25; also, for a lock, bell-rope, and broom, \$1.37-2; and that the treasurer of the late session may pay the same. Issued May 12, 1828."

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

limit the Bulgariaos committed any outrages or atroeties, or any acts which deserve that mane. I have vainly tried to obtain from the Turkish efficials a list o such outrages, but have heard nothing but vague statements. I was told by Kiani Pasha that the insurgents killed the wife and daughter of the Mudir of Koprishtiisa; but this Mudir had recently gone there, and had left his wife at Eski Sanra, where she still resides, and had no daughter. I was also told of the slaughter of the wife of the Mudir of Panagurishta, but at the time mentioned that village had no Mudir. I was referred for information to Hadz Nart Effendi, a leading Turk of Philipopolis. In a very careful statement made by him, he sets the number of Muscimans including spaces whiled during the troubles at 155, of whom 12 are women and children-he word children taken to mean any one under 20 years of age. I have been able to obtain proof of the death of only two of these women at Panagurishn, who certainly were not intentionally killed. No Turkish women or enidere were sided in cold blood. No Mussaimen women were violated. No Mussaimen were tortured. No purely Turkish village was attacked or burned. No Mussaiman house was pillaged. No mosque was descerated or destroyed. The report of the special Turkish commissioner, Edib Effendi, contains statements on this point, as on every other, which are unterly unfounded in fact, and the whole report may be characterised as a tissue of falsehoods. During yesterday Commodore Vanderbilt suffered considerable pain at intervals, but on the whole passed the day in comparative comfort. His physician stated that in his opinion the Commodore was gradually losing strength. Few callers were received yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Deems saw and conversed with the sick

SPECIAL POST-OFFICE AGENT REMOVED. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10 .- H. T. Sperry, secial agent in charge of the stamped envelope works this city, whose resignation was called for soon after Gov. Jewel's removal, but which Mr. Sperry refuned to tender, has finally been removed. His successor is 3. Burniam Kinsman of Lowell, Mass, a relative of Gen. Butler, and a member of his staff at New-Orleans.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Yesterday being "Ad-

CHEYENNE, Wy., Sept. 10 .- Five bundred recruite

LACONIA, N. II., Sept. 10.—The Belknap Mills, which have been fello for three years, will resume operations ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The entries for the State Fair, which opens here on Monday, the 11th inst., occupy over 200 pages in the catalogue.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Delaware Avenue M. E. Church was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremo-nics. Bishop Sunpson preached the dedicatory sermon.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Fountain Hose company, a volunteer association, on its return from Philadel-onia, at 11 o'clock hast night, received a grand ovation from the citizens of this city.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—Arrangements are about completed for the reunion of the Union Veteran Association on the 20th and 21st lost, and invitations have been issued which are signed by 0. P. Morton, E. B. Martindale, John C. New, Conrad Bakor, Benjamin Harrison, and R. S. Foster.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The new Government Prince Edward's Island is composed of the following: 1, Davies, Attorney-General: G. W. Debiols, Colonial Secreta and Treasurer, C. 1. Stewart; Commission of Public Wo-John Yeo, Alexander Laird, D. Gordon, John Leisting, J Robertson, and S. Rowse,

1,000 or 2,000 more. My own judgment, based on the latest and most authentic information obtained

1,000 or 2,000 more. My own judgment, based on the latest and most authentic information obtained from both parties, is that Gov. Connor's majority will be between 8,000 and 10,000. If he should lose the Vth Congressional District, of which there is some danger, his unjority might not much exceed the first of these figures; if he should lose the left and Vth, it may be even less than 8,000; while if he carries both, I shall he agreeably surprised if his majority is more than 10,000.

I have heard nothing to change my opinion in regard to the success of the Congressional ticket since last writing on hit subject. The left and Vth Districts will be close, with the chances in favor of the Republican candidates, Messrs, Reid and Hale. If one of the two should be defeated, it is more likely to be the latter than the former. In the IVth District, the regular Republican nomines, Mr. Powers, will undoubtedly have a plurality of the votes, and he may have a majority over both of his opponents. The other two districts will elect the Republican candidates by large majorities.

I think there is no doubt that a majority of the Legislature to be elected on Monday will be Kepublicans, and that five-sixths of them will vote for Mr. Blaine to be United States Senator for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next. As is very natural, Mr. Blaine has a few enemies in the Republican party of this State, but they appear to be very weak in influence as well as in numbers. In some of the close Senatorial and Representative districts, the Democrate have been trying to trade with anti-Blaine Republicans in order to elect Democrate to the Legislature, but I don't believe they have met with much success. Mr. Blaine is morally certain to be his own successor in the Senate.

In closing my review of the contest in this State, I wish simply to repeat what I said in a former letter, that while the victory in Maine may not be of their sweeping character which would give an impetus to the cause of Hayes and Wheeler elsewhere, it will

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE LATE CHARLESTON RIOT.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV, CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLESTON, Sept. 10 .- The condition of the sity continues very much disturbed. The colored rioters last night waylaid and attacked several white men chiefly in the back streets, but fled upon the approach of the patrol. Gov. Chamberlain has issued the following proclamation:

proclamation:

Whereas, Information has reached me that a serious riot occurred in the City of Charleston on the night of the 66th inst., resulting in the death of one person and the womaning and injuring of several more; and

Whereas, Ruen excitement still exists in that city, and tears are entertained that the nubile power will be farther disturbed. Now, therefore, I. Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of said state, do procession my process to preserve the public peace of said city by all the powers at my command, and to secure to every man, of whatever pelitical party, the right to speak, act, and vote freely and safely, without constraint or danger in the present political campaign, and I admenish all my fellow-citizens again, that violence begets violence; that freedom of special and of political action are sacred rights, which can never be transibed on without rousing a spinit of vengence and relatation. I decrete most carnestly improve all citizens of Charleston to rely upon the law for their sole protector, and to do no set which shall not be within the shellon of the law and its officers. Especially do I decountemace and forbid the pressure upon the streets of bodies of men, whether organized or not, transd with deadly weapons, or weapons or circles of any kind, and I call upon the officers of the city and the Saite to be prompt and vigorous in checking at such demonstrations of vicince and invisences, and eabgeing the laws for the protection of all citizens in tiftir political rights.

The spirit of political intelerance in all its forms is the

ornant rights.
The spiral of political intelerance in all its forms is the freet cause which now coursess. The spirit of political intelerance in all its forms is the direct came which now opersesses our State, and peace and prosperity will never come until that toul spirit is finally everelesed. Every thoughtynd man and every good ettizen should give his atmost influence to preserve the public peace by securing perfect freedom of political action. I am now in conference with the Mayor of the city and the chief constable of the state, and all measures suituale for the protection of the citizens of Chainesten will be taken, and all persens was have violated, or who shall betrauter violate the law, will be brought to trial and punishment.

Mayor Cunningham to-night issued a proclamation

Mayor Cunningham to-night issued a proclamation s chairman of the Republican party for Charleston County, requested a conference with a committee of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party in Charleston, with a view to the adoption of measures for conference was the expression on the part of the Re-publicans of an unqualified determination to preent disorder and to discover and arrest the persons who were the aggressers in the riot of Wednesday In the course of the conference it was distinctly stated by the Democratic committeence than, while they were from every consideration anxious to preserve the public peace, they were resolutely determined, no matter what the cost or consequences, that the scenes of last Wednesday might shall not be repeated.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION. SUB-COMMITTEES OF REGULAR AND INDEPENDENT

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE. At a meeting of the Committee of Conerence appointed by the Liberal Republican State Cor the Republican Convention on the subject of reorganiza there were present Thomas E. Stewart, chairman; efit of V John Cochrane, Dr. M. Freligh, George W. Palmer, George H. Mackay, B. F. Manierre, and John Cashow. Upon the motion of B. F. Manierre, a sub-connectice of five, including the charman, was appointed to confer with a sub-committee of the same number to be apwith a sub-committee of the same number to be appointed by the Republican Conference Committee on the
same subject. This committee consists of B. F. Manierre,
chairman; John Cochrane, George W. Palmer, John
Cashow, and T. E. stewart. At a meeting of the Committee of Conference appointed by the Republican State
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mattee of Conference appointed by the Republican State Convention, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Sept. 9, there rere present Gen. James W. Husted, Dr. Robert Loughran, Gen. A. S. Diven, William Latinbeer, jr., and Isaac Dayton. A sub-committee of five, the Committee of Philadelphia. After cating breakfast including the chalrman, was also appointed, consisting of and listening to a few short speeches, at the Union Hotel J. W. Husted, chairman; William Lahabeer, jr., Issue at No. 465 Fourth-ave., they proceeded to Brossi's Cellar Dayton, A. S. Diven, and Franklin Woodruff. At a joint | Thence they walked through Mount Morris and Center neeting on the same day of the two sub-committees, at | Parks, returned for dinner to the hotel, and afterward he Fifth Avenue Hotel, there were present B. F. Manierre, John Cochrane, George W. Patmer, Thomas E. Stewart, and John Castow, on the part of the Liberal Republicans, and J. W. Husted, William Lalmbeer, Jr., Isaac Dayton, A. S. Diven, and Franklin Woodruff, on he part of the Republicans. On motion of Gen. Cochane Gen. J. W. Husted was made chairman of the joint

wing resolution was then unanimously adopted; Revolved, That it is the opinion of this is no committee

oundttees, and Thomas E. Stewart searctory. The fol-

onsidered by the joint sub-commutives with power.

A proposition was made that no person he ding office by appendiment within the limits of New-York and Kings County, except a notary public or a commissioner r to an Assembly district, or ward or State contention After discussion, it was laid over for future consideration, together with the details of a plan for carrying into effect the resolution for recursioning, and for pre-viding in the mean time for the proper recognition of Liberals in their respective districts in New-York City. The joint committees adjourned until Friday evening, Sept. 15, at the same place.

LUCIUS ROBINSON FOR GOVERNOR. AUBURN, Sept. 10 .- On Saturday the Hon. Hiram Gray of Eliaira, chairman of the Democratic Convention, in an interview with the reporter of The Auburn Morning News stated that, since the declination of Horatio Sevisiour, an earnest effort has been made broughout the southern tier of counties and throughout he State to secure the nomination of the Hon. Luciu Robinson for Governor. In assert to the question: Will Mr. Robinson accept the nonduction! Judge Gray re-plied that, while not personally seeding it, he would accept if named by the convention. The movement in his favor is the spontaneous and unconcer ed action of organization, an act of corporation for which has alread ences, rectify the matake at saratora and secure separate from the Atlantic and Pacific. The new organ the triumph of the State and national the kets. zation will be made on a basis of \$800,000 paid up store in November. I believe he would undoubtedly bave re-ceived the nomination at Suratoga if it had not been for the Seymour excitement which carried all before it. His support constantly increased from the first mention of his name. The longer it was canvassed the more the designales were conveneed that he was the man to leafor Controller in 1865, seven years before the for controller in 1865, seven years before the Lib-eral movement arose, and also the Democratic nomine for Compress in the XX5Xth District in 1870, two Years before. His record is chair on all points. He would draw the support of the business interests of New York City and the State, which is supposed to be 30; Morgan's strong point. He is known to his neighbor, and throughout the State, as a credent, conservative, upright man; the trusted and faithful custodian of some of the largest orbits of the compress of the largest of

TURKISH CRIMES.

ernment, appears anxious to do what is right and to EXPECTED FROM THE ERITISH GOVERNMENT. make a thorough investigation, but he starts with some of Sir Henry Elliot's prejudices, and he sees Britain by the details of the Turkish atrocities in everything through the spectacles of the British Bulgaria. A great meeting was held at Blackheath, near London, on Saturday, and resolutions were ready in this matter scored a grand achievement, adopted denouncing the Ottoman Government for but it does not seem disposed to leave it till the British Government makes some communication to speech, in which he declared that the report made the Porte upon the subject. How long before that by Mr. Schnyler, the American Consul-General, had event shall happen is a question, and the impending convinced him that he ought no longer to remain negotiations in regard to Servia will be anxiously silent. The British Government meets with general watched to see if advantage is taken of them censure for its apathy in regard to the Bulgarian to obtain any redress from the Porte for these unfortunate people. The theory that the acts of violence were entirely confined to Bashi-Ba-

THE BRITISH PEOPLE AROUSED.

DOR'S INDIFFERENCE EXPOSED. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Aug. 26 .- We have to-day arrived at the beginning of the end. Prince Milan has sought through the foreign Consuls at Belgrade the in-

he appeals in his letter to Lord Granville, published he appeals in his letter to Lord Granville, published this week, for a firm and resolute treaty among all the European Powers against what he justly calls the village notable Trandall was spitted on a pike all ships of war and of commerce and the passage to

Henry Elliot, the British Minister, throws cold cases of violence or outrage have been reported to bim." The Constantinople correspondent of that ionrual, who was the first to send to London any indication of what was going on in Bulgaria, devotes nearly two columns of The News to his own vindication, and he dees it with a calmness and dignity, under the circumstances, worthy of all praise; but Mr. MacGahan, who has seen all this with his own eyes, is excusably more vigorous. Having detailed half a dozen cases of the most horrible atrocity which he and Mr. Schnyler had investigated to gether, he says, "And yet Sir Henry Elliot and Mr.

Disraeli will keep prating to us about exaggeration, for sooth! The crimes that were committed here are beyond the reach of exaggeration. There were stories related that were maddening in their atrocity, that cause the heart to swell in a burst of impotent